WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE \$3D CONGRESS

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators.

Whigs, in *Italic*; Old Line Democrats, in Roman. Those marked I. D., Independent Democrats; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Senator or State Rights men.

President

President

Secretary

Asbury Dickins.

Term expires

Secretary Term expires. Term expire ALABAMA.

Benj Fitzpatrick - 1856 Stephen Adams. (U.) 1857
C. C. Clay - 1859 Vacancy - 1859
ARKANSAS.
MISSOURI. R. W. Johnson* - 1859 Vacancy
MISSOURI.
R. W. Johnson* - 1855 David R. Atchison
Wm. K. Schastian - 1859 Henry S. Geyer

Trumen Smitk - 1855

Isaac Toucey - 1857

William M. Gwin - 1855

John B. Weller - 1857

DELAWARE

David R. Atchison - 185

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW YORK.

William M. Gwin - 1855

Hamilton 1855

Hamilton 1855 James A. Bayard John. M. Clayton NEW JERSEY.
1857 J. R. Thompson - 1859 William Wright - -Jackson Morton - 1855 George E. Badger - 1855 Stephen R. Mallory 1857 Vacancy - 1859 W. C. Dawson - 1855 S. P. Chase (I. D.) - 1855 Robert Toombs (U.) 1859 Benjamin F. Wade 1857 INDIANA- PENNSYLVANIA.

John Petit - . . . 1855 James Cooper - . . 1855 Jesse D. Bright - . 1857 Rich'd Brodhead, jr. 1857 - 1855 Charles T. James - 1857 James Shields - - -Philip Allen - - - 1859 Augustus C. Dodge - 1855 George W. Jones - 1859 Josiah J. Evans - 1859 BENTUCKY.

Archibald Dixon-1855 John B. Thompson 1859 LOUISIANA. TEXAS.

John Slidell - - - 1855 Thomas J. Rusk - 1857

J. P. Benjamin - 1859 Sam. Houston - 1859 VERMONT.

MICHIGAN.
Lewis Cass - - - - 1857
Chas. E. Stuart - - - 1859

* By Governor's appointment. The Legislature of Alabama will have two United States Senators to cleet during the coming session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-four Members and five Territorial Dele gates, one new Territory having lately been formed, viz: Washington. The Delegates, however, have no vote.

Old Line Democrats.—Philip Philips, S. W. Harris, Wm. R. Smith, George S. Houghton, W. R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell.

Whig.—James Abercrombie. ARKANSAS.

Old Line Democrats .- A. B. Greenwood, E. CONNECTICUT. Old Line Democrats.—James T. Pratt, Colin M. Ingersoll, Nathan Belcher, Origen S. Sey-

CALIFORNIA. Old Line Democrats. - J. A. McDougall

DELAWARE. Old Line Democrat.-George R. Riddle. FLORIDA.

Old Line Democrat.-Augustus E. Maxwell GEORGIA. Old Line Demociats.—J. L. Seward, A. H. Colquit, David J. Bailey, Wm. B. W. Bent, E. W. Chastain, Janius Hillyer.
Whigs.—David A. Reese, Alex. H. Stephens.

Old Line Democrat.—Bernhardt Henn. Whig.—John P. Cook.

INDIANA. Old Line Democrats.—S. Miller, W. H. English, C. L. Dunham, James A. Lane, Thos. A. Henricks, John G. Davis, Daniel Mace, Norman Eddy, E. M. Chamberlain, Andrew J.

Whig -Samuel W. Parker

Old Line Democrats.—John Wentworth, W. A. Richardson, James Allen, William H. Bissell, Willis Allen.

Whigs.—E. B. Washburne, J. C. Norton,
James Knox, Richard Yates.

KENTUCKY Old Line Democrats.—Linn Boyd, James S. Chrisman, J. M. Elliott, J. C. Breckenridge, R. H. Stanton.

Whigs.—Benj. E. Gray, Presley Ewing, Clement S. Hill, Wm. Preston, Leander M. LOUISIANA.

Old Line Democrats .- Wm. Dunbar, John Whigs .- Theodore G. Hunt, John B. Smith MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Old Line Democrat.—Nathabiel P. Banks.

Whigs.—Zeno Scudder, Samuel L. Crocker,
J. Wiley Edmunds, Samuel H. Walley, William Appleton, Charles W. Upham, Tappan
Wentworth, Edward Dickinson, John Z. Good-Independent Democrat.-Alex. De Witt.

MICHIGAN.

Old Line Democrats.—David Stuart, David
A. Noble, Samuel Clark, Hestor L. Stephens. MAINE.

Old Line Democrals.—Moses McDonald, Samuel Mayall, T. J. D. Faller.
Whigs.—E. Wilder Farley, Samuel P. Benson, Israel Washbura, jr. MISSISSIPPI.

Old Line Democrats. — Daniel B. Wright, Wm. S. Barry, O R. Singleton, Wiley P. Har-ris, Wm. Barksdale.

MARYLAND.

Old Line Democrats.—Jacob Shower, Joshua

Vansant, Henry May, Wm. T. Hamilton.

Whigs —John R. Franklin, A. R. Sollers.

MISSOURI. Old Line Democrats. - Thomas H. Benton Alfred W. Lamb, John S. Phelps.

Whigs.—John G. Lindley, John G. Miller,
Mordecai Oliver, Sam. Caruthers.

Old Line Democrat.—Henry M. Rice. NEW YORK.

Old Line Democrats.—Jas. Maurice, Ths. W. Camming, Hiram Walbridge, Mike Walsh, William M. Tweed, John Wheeler, William A. Walker, Francis B. Cutting, Jared V. Peck, William Murray, T. R. Westbrook, Gilbert Deao, Rafus W. Peckham, Charles Hughes, Bashop Perkins, Peter Rowe, Daniel T. Jones, Andrew Oliver, John J. Taylor, George Hastings Reuber, Frances

ings Reuben E. Fenton.

Whigs.—Russel Sage, George A. Simmons, George W. Chase, O. B. Matteson, Henry Bennett, Edwin B. Morgan, David Carpenter, Thomas F. Flagler, Solomon G. Haven, Benjamin Painter.

a Pringle. Independent Democrats.—Gerrit Smith, Ca

NEW JERSEY.

Old Line Democrats.—Nathan T. Stratton, harles Skelton, Samuel Lilly, George Vrail.

Whig.—A. C. M. Pennington.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Old Line Democrats.—George W. Kittredge, George W. Morrison, Harry Hibbard. NORTH CAROLINA.
Line Democrats.—H. H. Shaw, Thomas
Wm. S. Ashe, Burton S. Creig, Thomas

NEW MEXICO

OHIO. Old Line Democrats.—David T. Disney, M. H. Nichols, Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, Frederick W. Green, Thomas L. Ritchie, Edson B. Olds, Wm. D. Lindsey, Harvey H. Johnson, Wilson Shannon, George Bliss, Andrew

Stuart.

Whigs.—John Scott Harrison, Aaron Harlan, Moses B. Corwin, John L. Taylor, W. R. Sapp, Edward Ball. Sapp, Edward Ball.

Independent Democrats.—L. D. Campbell,
Edward Wade, J. R. Giddings.

OREGON.

Old Line Democrat.—Joseph Lane.

PENNSYLVANIA. Old Line Democrats — T. B. Florence, J. Robins, jr., Wm. H. Witte, John McNair, Samuel A. Bridges, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Christian W. Straub, H. B. Wright, Asa Packer, Galusha A. Grow, James Gamble, Wm. H. Kurtz, Augustus Drum, John L. Dawson, Michael C.

Trout, Carlton B. Curtis.

Whigs.—Joseph R. Chandler, William Ever hart, Issac E. Heister, Ner Middleswarth, Samuel L. Russel, John McColloch, David Ritchie, Thomas M. Howe, John Dick.

RHODE ISLAND. Old Line Democrats.—Thomas Davis, B

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Rights Democrats.—John McQueen,
William Aiken, L. M. Keitt, P. S. Brooks, Jas. L. Orr, W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE. Old Line Democrats—Brookins Campbell, (deceased.) Wal. M. Churchwell, Samuel A. Smith. Geo. W. Jones, Frederick P. Stanton. Whigs.—William Cullom, Charles Ready, R. M. Bugg, Felix K. Zollikoffer, Emerson TEXAS.

Old Line Democrats .- Geo. Y. Smyth, Peter

Old Line Democrat.—John M. Bernhisel

VIRGINIA.

Old Line Democrats.—T. H. Bayly, J. M. Millson, John S. Caskie, William O. Goode, Thos. S. Bocock, Paulus Powell, William Smith, Charles J. Faulkner, H. A. Edmondson, John Letcher, Z. Kidwell, J. F. Snodgrass, Fayette McMullen. VERMONT.

Whigs .- James Meacham, Andrew Tracy, WISCONSIN.

Old Line Democrats.—Daniel Wells, jr., B. C. Eastman, John B. Macy.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 12, 1852

Having assembled in National Convention as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and freedom against slavery; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

I. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all, those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they were endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legis-

lation, except for crime.

II. That the true mission of American Democracy is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fun- ed nations. damental principles of equal rights, strict

justice, and economical administration. III. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from citizens of the several States," the prac- of the Government from banking instituthe Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is inexpedient and dan-gerous to exercise doubtful constitutional fore the Supreme Court of the United

IV. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish sla-very than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

V. That, to the persevering and importunate demands of the Slave Power for more slave States, new slave Territories. and the nationalization of Slavery, our disfinct and final answer is-no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the

extradition of slaves. VI. That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition.

VII. That the fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We there-fore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

VIII. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties

of the people.

IX. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of Slavery; by their omission to guaranty freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of facilities. visions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the sion of a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the pe

ple, through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of De-mocracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

X. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of

fugitives from service.

XI. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself.

XII. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative they have presented the policy, demand that the funds of the Genther popular suffrages: eral Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revedefray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminshed by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business. ment, directly or indirectly, to assume the

ments, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are tion he just or expedient. objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its the Federal Government to foster one

XV. That emigrants and exiles from citizens and owners of the soil among us

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Governrights and promote the happiness of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the Ameriand by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Euperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional

XVII. That the independence of Havti ought to be recognised by our Govern-

the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of tice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to the people.

exercise the right to bring such cases be
8. That the liberal principles embers States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

XX. That the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the pose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole

XXI. That we inscribe on our banner. FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory

shall reward our exertions. XXII. That upon this Platform the Convention presents to the American People, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the support of all freemen and parties.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORKS FOR SALE AT THIS OF-FICE, BY LEWIS CLEPHANE.

Life of Isaac T. Hopper-price \$1.25, postage 21 Uncle Tom's Cabin-price 37; cents, postage 12 cents; five copies for \$2, postage paid.

White Slavery in the Barbary States, by Hon. Charle

Sumner—price 50 cents, postage 12 cents.
Giddings's Speeches, one volume 12me—price \$1, post-Goodell's American Slave Code-price 75 cents, pe age 18 cents.

Manuel Pereira-price in cloth 75 cents, po cents; in paper 50 cents, postage 10 cents.

Address LEWIS CLEPHANE, THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1852 I. Resolved. That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

II. Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintian before truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and upheld by the popular will; and we conupheld by the popular will; and we con-trast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to pulsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public cre-

III. Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectifade of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for

1. That the Federal Government is one of linited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by nue should be raised than is required to all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not con-XIV. That river and harbor improved debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assump-

constitutional powers, to provide for the branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of the Old World should find a cordial wel- our common country; that every citizen, come to homes of comfort and fields of and every section of the country, has a enterprise in the New; and every attempt | right to demand and insist upon an equalto abridge their privilege of becoming ity of rights and privileges, and to comcitizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible deter-

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice ment, and to administer its own concerns | the most rigid economy in conducting our in such manner as may best secure the public affairs, and that no more revenue rights and promote the happiness of the ought to be raised than is required to depeople, and foreign interference with fray the necessary expenses of the Gov-that right is a dangerous violation of the ernment, and for the gradual but certain ernment, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility can Government, representing the chief to the bests interests of the country, dan-Republic of the world, to protest against, gerous to our republican institutions and gerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money is of limited character, and it is confined power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Dem- by the Constitution, and such as may be ocratic legislation, in this and all other necessary and proper for carrying the ocratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men, of all parties, the Stries respectively and to the people.

\$2. Columbian, Columbus, 0.; L. L. Rice.

Prec Democrat, Chardon, 0.; J. S. Wright; \$1.

Star, Ravenna, 0.; L. L. Rice.

Prec Democrat, Chardon, 0.; J. W. Chaffin; \$1.50.

Herald of Freedom, Wilmington, 0.; J. W. Chaffin; \$1.50.

True Republicae, Greenfeld, 0. ment, and our commercial relations with been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to sarily implied are expressly reserved to

business pursuits. 7. That the separation of the moneys tions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of

by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of be-

coming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books. 9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything ap-pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibted by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abo'itionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous couse-

quences; and that all such ciforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions. IV. Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included:

which act, being designed to carry out an or for the protection and facility of com-express provision of the Constitution, canmerce with foreign nations or among the no: with fidelity thereto be repealed or so States; such improvements being, in every changed as to destroy or impair its effi- instance, national and general in their V. Resolved, That the Democratic party

will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or and security, and ought to be regarded vI. Resolved, That the proceeds of the

public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Con-

VII. Resolved. That we are decidedly

sentatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a

Provements.

VIII. Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

IX. Resolved, That the war with Mex-

ico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy.

X Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperly which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the

past and security for the future.' XI. Resolved, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

THE WHIG PLATFORM. ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 8, 1852.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which

to the exercise of powers expressly granted

II. The State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as

"the palladium of our liberties." III. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entanging alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon for-eign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advan-

tages of free institutions. IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce

from foreign powers. V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be main'y derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable. whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the coun-

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever such improve-ments are necessary for the common defence

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties re quired by the plainest considerations of National, o' State, and individual welfare.

VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) opposed to taking from the President the are received and acquiesced in by the qualified veto power, by which he is ena- Whigs of the United States as a final setbled, under restrictions and responsibilities tlement, in principle and substance, of the amply sufficient to guard the public intersubjects to which they relate; and so far

est, to suspend the passage of a bill whose as these acts are concerned, we will main merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Repre-forcement, until time and experience shall forcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their precent efficiency to carry out the corrupting system of general internal im- requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will di countenance all efforts o continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Md., President of the Whig National Convention

The following is a list of the Free Dem eratic and Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States:

FREE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. Inquirer, Portland, Me.; A. Willey; \$2 per annum. Ind. Democrat. Concord, N. H.; G. G. Fogg; \$2. New., Keene, N. H.; S. Woodw, d; \$1.25. Democrat, Manchester, N. H.; J. H. Goodale; \$1.50. Messenger, Portsmouth, N. H.; T. J. Whitam; \$1. Freeman, Montpelier, Vt.; D. P. Thompson; \$2.
Observer, Morrisville, Vt.; J. A. Somerby; \$1.25.
Telegraph, Springfield, Vt.; L. I., Guenney; \$1.75.
Democra: Eratdeborough, Vt.; W. Nichos; \$1.50.
Brandon Post, Brandon, Vt.; P. Welch; \$1.
Courier, Burlington, Vt.; G. C. Samson, \$1.50.

Commonwealth, Boston, Ms.; J. D. Baldwin; daily \$5, weekly \$2.
Sentinel, Nor h Adams, Ms.; A. D. Brock; \$1.50.
American, Lowell, Ms.; W. S. Robinson: tri-week.; \$3.
News, Fitchburg, Mass.; R. F. Roblins; \$1.50.
Essex County Freeman, Salem, Ms.; J. Emmett; semi-weekly, \$3.50.
Bepublican, Greenfield, Ms.
Spy, Worcester, Ms.; J. M. Earle; \$2,
Standard, New Bedford, Ms.

Standard, New Bettord, Ms.
Courier, Northampton, Ms.
Gazette, Dedham, Ms.: Hem v O. Hildreth; \$2.
Democrat, Dedham, Ms.; E. G. Robinson; \$2.
Sentinel, Lawrence, Ms.; John Ryan & Co.; \$2. Rhode Island Freeman, Providence, R. I.; Crawford

Republican, Hartford, Ct.; Bartlett & Hawley; \$2. Herald, Ellington, N. Y.; A. S. Brown.
Evening Chronicle, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Raymond
daily \$3, weekly \$1.50.
Spirit of the Age, Norwich, N. Y.; J. D. Lawyer; \$1.
Wyoming Co. Mirror. Warsaw, Y. Y.; A. Holley; \$2
Telegraph, Oneida, N. Y.; D. H. Prost; \$1.25.
Banner of the Times, De Pryter, N. Y.
Free Press. Wellsville, N. Y.; A. N. Cole; \$1.50.
Frederick Douglass' Paper, Rochester, N. Y.; Frederick Douglass; \$2.
Free Press, Gouverneur, New York; Mitchell & Hulbert; \$1.

bert; \$1. Herald, Jamestown, N. Y. Carson League, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Thomas; \$1.50.

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The People's Journal, Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.; Dougall, Mann & Haskell; \$1.50.
Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pa.; Foster & Fleeson; daily \$3, weekly \$1.
Clarion of Freedom, Indiana, Pa.; Moorhead & Mc-Claran; \$1. Die Frie Press, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. W. Thomas; dai-

Homestead Journal, Salem, O.; A. Hinksman; \$1.50. Christian Press, Cincionati, O.; \$2.
True Democrat, Cleveland, O.; Thomas Brown; daily \$6, weekly \$2.
Ashtabula Senduel, Jefferson and Ashtabula Senduel. bula Sendnel, Jefferson and Ashtabula, O.: W

Ashtabula Sen nel, Jenerson and Ashtabula, O.; W. C. Howell. \$2. Mahoning Free Democrat, Youngstown, O.; M. Cullotan; \$1.00. Commercial, Cleveland, O.; H. M. Addison; \$1.50. Journal, Wellington, O.; George Brewsler; \$1.50. Western Reserve Caponicle, Warren, O.; E. O. Howard: \$2. ard; \$2. Telegraph, Painsville, O.; Gray & Doolittle; \$2. Ohio Times, Mount Vernon, O.; Chapman & Thrall

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Telegraph, Kenosha, Wis.; Sholes & Frank; \$2.
Free Press, Janesville, W's.; Joseph Baker; \$1.50.
Free Press, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; J. A. Smith; \$2
Advocate, Racine, Wis.; C. Clemenis; \$2.

True Demecrat, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; J. W. Howe Der National Demokrat, Washington, D. C.; Fred Schmidt, editor; Buell & Blanchard, publishers; \$2

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Dec. 29.

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THOMAS BROWN, Proprietor, Cleveland, Ohio.

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COOKERY AS IT SHOULD BE

A new manual of the dining-room and kitchen, containing original recipes he every is anch of cookery, domestic beverages, food for invalids, pickling, &c. Together with bill of fate for every dry in the year, rales for cerving, &c., by a Practice! Hou elcesper, and pupil of Mr.. Good.ellow. With appropriate illustrations. 12 no, cloth or half-bound. 75 cents.

Cookery as it should be? Ah, well, that's a pretty bold title! And a dubious one too, exclaims another, for if the authoress is going to tell us what it should be, that will be nothing new, for we all know by daily experience whe it should and could be, but what it is not. Well, she tells you what it should be, and simple rules, such as the result of a long and constantly active experience in providing for the daily wants of a large household, enables her to do in the very best manner. Every one who has eaten at our authore, as board will bear ample testimony to the excellent qualities of the many good things she daily sets before them, prepared under her own superintendence, and the rules for making which she heroin sets forth.

The recipes of the world-renowned Mrs. Goodfellow, for cakes, pastry, and sweetmeats, are now for the first time collected together for the benefit of all who desire to be good housekeepers.

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Jan. 21.

A NEW GLEE BOOK, by J. B. WOODBURY, Author of " Dulcinea," etc.

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Part 1—comprising the largest number of choice Glees, Quartettes, Trios, Songs, Opera Choruses, &c., ever published.

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Jan. 28—1d1w

Jan. 28-1dlw ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED. FINE chance for young men this winter. Addre Nov. 3. M. J. COOK. Crawfordsville. Ind.

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Washington, D. C.

Fifty acres, about half of which is woodhand, and which could be divided into three gardening farms, with woodland and a beautiful building site to each, would be sold separately. Or 37 preferred, I will sell the other part of the farm, on which are the buildings, orehard, and meadow, which capace be conveniently divided.

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